

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital

other names/site number Memorial Hospital (VDHR 127-0395)

2. Location

street & number 1201 E. Broad Street not for publication
city or town Richmond vicinity
state Virginia code VA county N/A code 127 Zip 23219

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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National Park Service**

name of property
location

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

 X building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)[illegible]

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

[illegible]

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name of property
location

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Second Renaissance Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite
roof _____
walls Granite
Brick
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Servicename of property
locationPeriod of Significance 1899-1903Significant Dates 1899-1903

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/AArchitect/Builder Albert W. Fuller, architect
Newton E. Ancarrow, contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 0.524

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
1 18 285165 4157207 2
3 4
 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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name of property
location

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John E. Wells, Architectural HistorianOrganization: Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond District date April 2003street & number: 2430 Pine Forest Drive telephone (804) 524-6269city or town Colonial Heights state VA zip code 23834

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of General Services, Division of Engineering and Buildingsstreet & number 805 E. Broad Street telephone (804) 786-3263city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital
1201 E. Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia

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7. Summary Description:

The Memorial Hospital is a dignified and well-composed example of the stately neo-Palladian Revival that was popular at the end of the 19th century, especially in Great Britain. The style, sometimes grouped with the Second Renaissance Revival and Neoclassical styles, has its roots in 18th-century English Palladianism.¹ British architects, especially J. M. Brydon, promoted the style as a way out of “the architectural chaos of the late Victorian Period,” and “a truly English twentieth-century progressive architecture,” not only English but “potentially Imperial and Modern.”²

The building is located on East Broad Street, where the Medical College of Virginia campus and other hospitals have flourished since the early 19th century, and where State Government buildings, especially the buildings of the Virginia Department of Transportation, have stood since the middle 20th century. The original plans³ show the Hospital as a three-story and basement building with an H-shaped plan, with its main entrance on Broad Street. The building was of fireproof construction, with brick and granite walls, steel joists, steel elevators and masonry stairs. The building had gas and electric lights, and a coal-fired furnace in the sub-basement. The primary north and west elevations are delineated with a rusticated basement and ground floor, two primary floors with a two-story Corinthian order (the central bay on the north elevation has Corinthian pilasters), and a full entablature. The hospital had many open wards, including men’s and women’s surgical and medical wards; a children’s ward; and a gynecological ward. There were several two-bed and four-bed wards, and many private rooms on double-loaded corridors. There were accommodations for the indigent sick, including a “colored ward” in the basement of the west wing. A designated “violent patients’ room” was in the basement. The City Free Dispensary was also in the basement, facing onto Broad Street.

Three operating rooms, including a horseshoe-shaped surgical amphitheater with five viewing tiers surrounding a white-tiled operating arena, were located in the third story; an “etherizing” room was also provided. There were rooms provided for hospital staff, including a head nurse’s apartment. Rooms in the basement were designated for “male help” and “female help;” there were also “help’s dining room” and a “staff dining room.” The basement had a laundry, with a sterilizer and a steam-pressing machine called a “mangle.” There were rooms designated as photographic darkroom, X-ray room, kitchen, bakery, and morgue. The building had extensive indoor plumbing for staff and patients.

A three-tiered polygonal sun bay on the rear (south) of the west wing was a prominent feature of the original design. A three-story wooden porch was added to the rear of the east wing some time between 1905 and 1924. The porch was removed during the 1989-1990 rehabilitation.

In 1986, the Virginia Department of Transportation acquired the hospital and rehabilitated it for office use. The rehabilitation was planned and carried out in coordination with the Virginia Division of Historic

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Landmarks, and completed in 1990. The Historic Richmond Foundation recognized VDOT's rehabilitation with the Award of Achievement: "The restoration was carried out with very high standards and serves as an example to other state agencies of the advantages of enlightened preservation of old buildings. The retention of the operating theater is a special concession of great merit."

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8. Statement of Significance

The Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital (VDHR 127-0395) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as a significant manifestation of the City's demand for a first-class medical facility, with the most current equipment and procedures; and under Criterion C, as a significant and elegant expression of the stately neo-Palladian Revival that was popular at the end of the 19th century, especially in Great Britain. The building retains a high degree of integrity from its original construction, although most of the hospital equipment and fixtures have been removed.

Historical Background

Richmond's three medical schools, the Richmond Academy of Medicine, the Medical College of Virginia, and the University College of Medicine, were each organized in the 19th century.⁴ Many of the City's early hospitals and clinics were affiliated with the medical schools. The Old Dominion Hospital began operation in 1838. In 1861, a new Old Dominion Hospital was built. The Retreat Hospital opened in 1877; the Richmond Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary and Dispensary was incorporated in 1879; the St. Luke's Hospital was organized in 1882; the Sheltering Arms Hospital was founded in 1889; and the Virginia Hospital was established in 1893. Additionally, the St. Sophia's Home (Little Sisters of the Poor); the Pine Camp Hospital, for tubercular patients; the Virginia Home for Incurables; the City Almshouse on Shockoe Hill; the Home for Aged Confederate Women; and several other retreats, clinics, asylums, and parochial homes were active at the end of the 19th century.

The physicians of the Medical College of Virginia, especially Dr. George Ben Johnston, head of the Department of Surgery; Dr. Lewis C. Boshier, Professor of Surgery; Dr. Christopher Tompkins, Dean of the Faculty and Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics; and Dr. Henry H. Levy, Professor of Practice of Medicine, advocated construction of a major new hospital in Richmond, to be used as a teaching hospital for the College, in the 1890s.⁵

Richmond banker John Langbourne Williams made a gift of \$160,000 to establish a hospital in the memory of his daughter, Charlotte Randolph Williams, who had drowned in 1884.⁶ Memorial Hospital was incorporated October 12, 1899, with many of Richmond's leading citizens and physicians participating.⁷ The proposed building was described in the *Manufacturers' Record*, with Percy Griffin of New York City as the architect.⁸ Architect Albert W. Fuller of Albany, New York, replaced Griffin by 1901, and the hospital was built to Fuller's design. Newton E. Ancarrow of Richmond was the contractor.⁹

Albert W. Fuller (1854-1934) had a prolific practice in Albany, designing houses, institutional buildings, hospitals, and YMCA buildings; he worked in a wide range of popular styles. Fuller published a book

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titled *Artistic Homes in City and Country* in 1882. Fuller was a partner in the firms Fuller & (William A.) Wheeler, 1885-1895; Fuller & Pitcher, 1890s-1908; and Fuller & (William P.) Robinson, 1917-1925.¹⁰ According to the *Richmond Dispatch*, Fuller was selected for the Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital project on the strength of his design for the Albany General Hospital.¹¹ One Mr. Mix was identified as the architect's representative and supervisor of construction.¹²

The Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital was opened for patients on July 27, 1903. The building had cost \$193,800.¹³ In 1913, the Memorial Hospital was deeded to the Medical College of Virginia.¹⁴ The building remained part of MCV until 1986, when the Virginia Department of Transportation acquired the building and rehabilitated it for office use.

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**Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital
1201 E. Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia**

Bibliography

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Caravati, Charles M. *Medicine in Richmond 1900-1975*. Richmond, Virginia: Richmond Academy of Medicine, 1975.

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Dabney, Virginius. *Richmond: The Story of a City*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1976.

Fuller & Pitcher, Architects, Albany, New York. Original drawings for construction of Charlotte Williams Hospital; n.d., ca. 1901. Copies on file at Virginia Department of Transportation, Administrative Services, 1201 E. Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Holiday, Ann. "Old building that's a cut above rest." *The Richmond News Leader*, Richmond, Virginia, March 30, 1990, p. 8.

"Memorial Hospital. Picturesque View from Massive Structure Going Up. Built on Historic Ground." *Richmond Dispatch*, Richmond, Virginia, January 26, 1902.

Sanger, William T. *Medical College of Virginia Before 1925 and University College of Medicine 1893-1913*. Richmond, Virginia: Medical College of Virginia Foundation, 1973.

Thompson, John D. *The Hospital: A Social and Architectural History*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1975.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. *Men of Mark in Virginia, Ideals of American Life*. Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: Men of Mark Publishing Co., 1906.

Waite, Diana S., editor. *Albany Architecture: A Guide to the City*. Albany, New York: Mount Ida Press, 1993.

Warthen, Harry J. "Medicine and Shockoe Hill: The Medical College of Virginia's Record of Service." *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, March 14, 1937, Sunday Magazine Section, p. 3.

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated parcel are portrayed on the U.S.G.S. Richmond topographic map, and are defined as City of Richmond. Parcel E0000153001.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated parcel include the historic hospital building and its entire original parcel. There are no other contributing or non-contributing structures, buildings, or sites on the parcel.

¹ Other Virginia examples include the Academy of Music in Lynchburg, 1905; the U.S. Post Office and Courts Building (Old City Hall) in Norfolk, 1898; and the first State Library (Finance Building) in Richmond, 1895. See Calder C. Loth, editor, *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, Fourth Edition (Charlottesville, Virginia: The University Press of Virginia, 1999), pp. 284, 347.

² J. Mordaunt Crook, *The Dilemma of Style: Architectural Ideas from the Picturesque to the Post-Modern* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1987), pp. 209; Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture: A Handbook to Building Design in Britain 1890-1914* (New York, New York, and Toronto, Canada: Oxford University Press, 1977), pp. 60, 140-157.

³ Reproductions of the plans, on file at the Department of Transportation, have a faint logo, "A. W. Fuller", and an even fainter "W. B. P ____."

⁴ Charles M. Caravati, *Medicine in Richmond 1900-1975* (Richmond, Virginia: Richmond Academy of Medicine, 1975), pp. 1, 58-69, 89, 105, 116; Virginius Dabney, *Richmond: The Story of a City* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1976), pp. 240-251.

⁵ Caravati, p. 112.

⁶ W. Asbury Christian, *Richmond: Her Past and Present* (Richmond, Virginia: L. H. Jenkins, 1912), pp. 388-389. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, *Men of Mark in Virginia*, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C: Men of Mark Publishing Co., 1906) has a biographical sketch of John L. Williams, pp. 409-412.

⁷ "Richmond's New Hospital," *Medical Register*, Richmond, Virginia, October 1899.

⁸ *Manufacturers' Record*, May 24, 1900, p. 309; September 27, 1900, p. 166. Griffin was known in Richmond as the designer of a winning (but never built) design for a Jefferson Davis Monument. Griffin's presence in Richmond (where he appears to have boarded in Dr. George Ben Johnston's house) likely contributed to his being selected architect for the Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital. See Sarah Shields Driggs, Richard Guy Wilson, and Robert P. Winthrop, *Richmond's Monument Avenue* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and London: The University of North

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Carolina Press, 2001), pp. 65-68.

⁹ *Manufacturers' Record*, June 20, 1901, p. 418.

¹⁰ Obituary notice, *New York Times*, October 4, 1934; Diana S. Waite, ed., *Albany Architecture: A Guide to the City* (Albany, New York: Mount Ida Press, 1993); John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 162.

¹¹ "Memorial Hospital," *Richmond Dispatch*, January 26, 1902. The Albany General Hospital is not mentioned in Waite, *Albany Architecture*.

¹² "Memorial Hospital," *Richmond Dispatch*, Richmond, Virginia, January 26, 1902.

¹³ Caravati, p. 69.

¹⁴ William T. Sanger, *Medical College of Virginia Before 1925 and University College of Medicine 1893-1913* (Richmond, Virginia: Medical College of Virginia Foundation, 1973), p. 50.